



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

prisoners are employed at farm labor. In only six counties are the sheriffs paid per diem fees for the food of the prisoners.

The work of the State Probation Commission is highly commended as a means of decreasing the institution population and assisting offenders to rebuild their lives. The number of persons on probation at the end of the fiscal year was 13,433. Eight years ago the number was 2,378. There are 188 salaried probation officers in 34 counties.

The Board of Parole for State Prisons reports that there have been paroled from October 1, 1901, to July 1, 1916, 8,623 persons and of this number 1,901 have been declared delinquent.

The principal recommendations of the Commission are: Two custodial institutions for defective delinquents, one for men and one for women; the establishment of psychopathic laboratories; a reformatory for male misdemeanants; modern industrial equipment for the prisons; extension of farm work; employment of prisoners on the public roads; reconstruction of Sing Sing Prison; improvement of the dietary of the prisons; extension of the prison school system; co-operation between the State Probation Commission and the Board of Parole; a full indeterminate sentence law.

ANNIE HINRICHSSEN.

Department of Public Welfare, Springfield, Ill.

---

CONTRIBUTIONS TO PSYCHO-ANALYSIS. By *Dr. S. Ferenczi*. Translated by Dr. Ernest Jones. Boston: Richard G. Badger, 1916. Pp. 288. \$3.00 net.

Dr. Ferenczi, the author of this book, is medical adviser to the Hungarian law courts. The greater part of his work has been published in the Hungarian language. The present volume is made up of a group of articles that have been published in the German periodicals, from which the chapters in this book have been selected by the translator with the advice of the author. Dr. Ferenczi has been for many years an exponent of psychoanalysis following Freud. The volume maintains the tradition of Freudianism.

ROBERT H. GAULT.

Northwestern University.

---

MAN'S UNCONSCIOUS CONFLICT. By *Wilfrid Lay*. New York. Dodd, Mead & Co., 1917. Pages 318. \$1.50.

"In this book an attempt is made to show the unconscious operating in every act of our lives not merely in the actions ordinarily known as unconscious or automatic, but in that part of our activities to which we attribute the most vivid consciousness. For in a certain sense, we are most helped or hindered by the unconscious part of ourselves, when we think we are most keenly alive. Our consciousness pervades our conduct in the most minute details just as the air we breath is

forced by our blood through our tissues and it might almost be said that it is as important and as great an extent when compared with the conscious present as the air, so small a part of which we breathe is great in extent in proportion to the minute particles of it that we take into our lungs."

The foregoing paragraph expresses the motive of the author in the present volume. It is a discussion well adapted to the lay reader of that subject matter that has now, for several years, occupied the attention of many indefatigable investigators in the phenomena of the unconscious: phenomena that crop out with a special distinctness in many forms of mental abnormality. The book is not technical. It is not expected to be of service to the specialist. It will fulfill, however, its purpose among students, parents and other general readers. I mention parents, teachers and other general readers in this connection because we find, in this volume, a hundred or more pages devoted to certain phenomena of everyday life among normal folk, to mental hygiene; and to applications of the psychology of the unconscious in the educational profession. These sections deserve to make strong appeal.

Northwestern University.

ROBERT H. GAULT.